

Indicator description	Number of people reached with humanitarian assistance (food aid, cash and voucher transfers) through DFID support
Indicator type	Peak Year (or cumulative if double-counting can be avoided)
Commitment	By its nature, humanitarian assistance is reactive to unplanned events; therefore DFID has no specific targets for the amount of humanitarian assistance to be delivered. Instead, DFID focuses on delivering the best possible humanitarian assistance to people in need.
Rationale	<p>This outcome indicator measures DFID's contribution to the number of beneficiaries receiving humanitarian aid.</p> <p>We focus on aid in the form of food, cash and vouchers only, because obtaining the total number of beneficiaries across the different types of assistance given in a crisis would result in a high level of double- and triple-counting. For example, the same beneficiaries might receive food; shelter; and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services.</p>
Technical definition	<p>Cash, vouchers and food aid funded from DFID's humanitarian budgets are included in this indicator. Food security and social protection programmes funded from DFID's development budgets are excluded.</p> <p>In countries receiving humanitarian assistance through more than one channel (bilateral, regional, multilateral or civil society), double counting is avoided by just including the channel which reaches the highest number of unique beneficiaries.</p> <p>Beneficiaries are counted if they have received cash, vouchers or food aid for at least 1 month.</p>
Data calculations	<p>Country offices with humanitarian programmes count the number of people benefitting from cash, vouchers or food aid programmes for at least 1 month during the reporting year. If more than one such programme covers the same population, only the programme with the highest reach is included.</p> <p>Regional departments with humanitarian programmes count the number of people benefitting from cash, vouchers or food aid programmes for at least 1 month during the reporting year. If more than one such programme covers the same population, only the programme with the highest reach is included.</p> <p>Regional departments should note whether regional interventions overlap with interventions reported by country offices and the extent of any overlap.</p> <p>Conflict Humanitarian and Security Department (CHASE) count the number of people benefitting from cash, vouchers or food aid for at least 1 month during the reporting year from responses led by CHASE. If more than one such programme covers the same population, only the programme with the highest reach is included.</p>

	<p>The total number of beneficiaries in all countries in the reporting year will be produced by adding together the total reported number of beneficiaries from each country office, regional department and CHASE, after ensuring that no more than one humanitarian intervention per country is included. This avoids double-counting beneficiaries from interventions received through different channels.</p> <p>The total number of beneficiaries in all countries over the whole reporting period will be produced by adding together the highest annual total for each country across all the countries. This avoids double-counting beneficiaries from crises lasting longer than 1 year. An exception to this would be if a country experiences a second humanitarian crisis during the reporting period in a geographically distinct area where we are confident of minimal population overlap.</p> <p>If other donors are supporting a humanitarian response, results are attributed among donors based on budget share.</p> <p>DFID reports results in UK financial years (April to March). Where partner data relate to calendar years or some other division, an appropriate overlapping period should be used consistently over time without adjustment.</p>
Data sources	Data are collected from monthly results reports from partners, mid-year reviews, annual reviews and project completion reports.
Reporting roles	Spending departments provide results returns as commissioned by DFID headquarters.
Worked example	A country office has a humanitarian programme which supports 2 million people with cash transfers, and 500,000 people with food aid. 2 million will be the number of results reported to avoid the risk of double counting if the same people are receiving food aid and cash.
Baseline data	The baseline is zero.
Return format	Calculations, data sources and assumptions should be clearly explained in a supporting spreadsheet.
Data dis-aggregation	Where disaggregation is possible, results should be reported separately by sex, age, disability and geography.
Data availability	Project leads should ensure that monitoring frameworks capture the required results.
Time period/lag	There may be a lag of up to 1 year in verifying achieved results.
Quality assurance measures	<p>There are four layers of quality assurance (QA) in place, not including any processes put in place by partners or implementers.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spending departments assess data quality during annual reviews and project completion reviews. 2. Spending departments comment on the quality of their data being reported to DFID headquarters, and provide a link to the calculations spreadsheet.

	<p>3. Policy leads for each indicator check results returns and calculations, and record any issues in a QA log.</p> <p>4. Finance and Corporate Performance Division review the QA log to ensure resolution of issues.</p>
Interpretation of results	Measuring the number of people reached by food aid, cash, and vouchers allows us to capture the coverage of our funding across emergencies to tell a global story about the scale of our emergency work.
Data quality	Most results originate from partners' reporting or management information systems, which are generally reasonably accurate and timely. Over or under-estimates of population are likely in rapidly-changing crises and where population movement is occurring. There is some internal inconsistency as a result of some figures being cumulative and some peak year.
Data issues	Focussing on food, cash and vouchers, rather than all humanitarian aid under-represents the number of people we reach with all of our funding.
Additional comments	N/A
Variations from the standard methodology	If a country experiences two humanitarian crises in different years and geographically distinct areas where we are confident of minimal population overlap, we will count their cumulative result rather than the peak year.